

Waste Tire Annual Report

A.R.S. §44-1306

The purpose of the Waste Tire Program is to ensure the proper disposal of waste tires. A waste tire fee that is imposed on the sale of each new motor vehicle tire or motor vehicle funds the Waste Tire Program. The retailer tire dealers collect a fee of 2 percent of the purchase price for each tire, with a maximum fee of \$2 per tire. When a new motor vehicle is purchased and the tire cost is not listed separately, a fee of not more than \$1 per tire is collected. The fees are collected by the tire retailer or motor vehicle dealer and remitted to the Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR) quarterly for placement into the Waste Tire Fund. ADOR distributes the monies in the fund to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) and the counties quarterly. ADEQ receives 3.5 percent of the monies in the Waste Tire Fund, and the remainder is distributed to each county in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered in that county.

ADEQ routinely inspects WTCS and other tire storage sites for compliance with the statutory storage requirements, and investigates illegal dumping complaints. When ADEQ staff finds a violation of the storage requirements, ADEQ issue a Notice of Opportunity to Correct (NOC) or a Notice of Violation (NOV).

The retail tire dealer must accept a waste tire from a customer for each sale of a new motor vehicle tire.

The retail tire dealer may dispose of the waste tire free at a county waste tire collection site (WTCS) if two conditions are met. The conditions are:

1. The tire dealer must manifest the waste tire to the WTCS
2. The waste tire must be trade-ins on new tire for which the waste tire fee was paid

Each county must the establish at least one WTCS within the county for retail tire dealers and citizens to dispose of waste tires. The counties are also responsible for ensuring that the tires are properly disposed of, and each individual county determines its own best methods of collection and disposal.

ADEQ routinely inspects WTCS and other tire storage sites for compliance with the statutory storage requirements, and investigates illegal dumping complaints. When ADEQ staff finds a violation of the storage requirements, ADEQ issue a Notice of Opportunity to Correct (NOC) or a Notice of Violation (NOV), depending on the severity of the violation, which tells the site owner or operator how to correct the violation. In FY 2000, the Solid Waste Section issued 16 NOVs and two administrative orders to waste tire storage sites for various violations of the waste tire requirements.

ADEQ regularly monitors tire advertising in newspapers. Whenever a tire advertisement does not comply with the statutory requirements, an informational letter and NOC is sent to the tire dealer. In FY 2000, ADEQ notified two dealers, issued one NOC and one NOV for tire dealer advertisement violations.

For this program, waste tires are categorized into three groups:

1. Passenger and light truck tires
2. Semi-truck tires
3. Off road motor vehicle tires

Passenger and light truck motor vehicle tires are those used on automobiles, motorcycles, light trucks and trailers. Semi-truck motor vehicle tires include semitrailer, truck tractor, and semitrailer combination and other similar motor vehicles that are driven on the state's highways. "Off road" motor vehicle tires are those used on farm vehicles, airplanes, mining vehicles and other types of motor vehicles that are not operated on the state's highways. While the waste tire fee is paid only on the sale of "passenger, light truck and semi-truck motor vehicle tires," waste tires from all three

groups are subject to the statutory disposal prohibitions and storage requirements. Table I summarizes the types of tires collected by each county.

In FY 2000, the Waste Tire Fund received \$5,674,452 on the sale of approximately 5,309,534 new motor vehicle tires

The statute contains a provision to clean up tire fire sites. This provision allows ADEQ to request 5 percent, not to exceed \$250,000, of the Waste Tire Fund on a quarterly basis, before the funds are distributed to the counties. To date, they have had not

no requests for tire fire cleanups. The statute allows ADEQ to award the tire fire clean up funds if no other funds are available. ADEQ drafted a position paper outlining the criteria that must be submitted with a request for tire fire clean up funds and to make the demonstration that no other funds are available.

ADOR reported the following figures for the FY 2000 Waste Tire Fund. The fund received \$5,674,452 on the sale of approximately 5,309,534 new motor vehicle tires. This was a 3.61 percent increase from FY 1999. ADEQ received 3.5 percent or \$198,606. The remaining \$5,475,846 in the Waste Tire Fund were distributed to the counties as depicted in Table II.

In FY 2000, more than 3.7 million waste tires were entered into the counties' waste tire management program, and more than four million waste tires were disposed, leaving just over 1.1 million waste tires total in all of the county WTCSs as of June 30, 2000. The previous year, the counties reported less than one million waste tires remaining in their WTCSs on June 30, 1999. The number of waste tires collected and disposed by each county is presented in Table III. This information is not complete, as Apache County did not submit this information at the time of the print of this report.

The counties currently operate 20 WTCSs. A listing of each WTCS by county, with the name and address of the operator and driving directions is available at ADEQ. No new waste tire collection sites were opened during FY 2000.

The six main destinations to which the counties transported their waste tires are:

Waste tires are transported to six main destinations in Arizona, California and New Mexico

PolyTek Southwest

PolyTek Southwest, located in Queen Creek, Ariz., processes passenger and light truck tire and semi-truck tires into crumb rubber for recycling into rubberized asphalt and molded rubber products, such as soaker hoses. Any off-road tires accepted by PolyTek Southwest are forwarded to a company in Utah for shredding.

Southwest Tire Processors, Inc.

Southwest Tire, located in Socorro, NM, processes all types of tires. Approximately 10 percent of the tires are used as whole tires for recapping or to serve other functions, such as livestock tanks. The remaining 90 percent of the tires are ground for use in products such as playground cushioning.

BAS Recycling

BAS Recycling, located in San Bernardino, Calif., processes the tires it accepts cryogenically, producing crumb rubber for rubberized asphalt, new tires and athletic fields including playgrounds and major sport stadiums.

Mitsubishi Cement

Mitsubishi Cement, located in Ontario, Calif., accepts all three types of tires and burns them for energy that is used in the production of cement.

UTK

UTK, located in Azusa, Calif., monofills tires at the Azusa Land Reclamation Site also located in Azusa, Calif.

University of Arizona

University of Arizona, located in Tucson, Ariz., requested 2,400 from Navajo County and approximately 8,500 tires from Yuma County. The university used the tires in civil engineering projects.

Table V shows the approximate number of waste tires each contractor received from each county in FY 2000. Table VI indicates the amount of money spent by each county to operate their WTCSs. The total Waste Tire Fund, plus any other revenue received by the county, minus the operating costs, is shown for each county. This information is incomplete because two counties did not provide these data.

Table VII is a five year summary of the amount of monies collected by the Waste Tire Fund, the number of new tires sold, and the total number of waste tires collected and disposed by the counties, through FY 2000. Table VIII summarizes some observations and general statistics for the waste tire program.

Table III.3. Number of tires collected by county and type of tire (FY 2000)

County	Participating Tire Dealers	Type of Tire			Totals
		Passenger and Light Truck	Semi-Truck	Off Road	
Apache ¹	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Cochise	39	43,972	1,837	232	46,041
Coconino	58	71,574	6,551	926	79,051
Gila	28	43,309	3,380	277	46,966
Graham	18	28,017	2,195	406	30,618
Greenlee	3	6,374	192	87	6,653
La Paz ²	10	18,048	4,903	287	23,238
Maricopa ^{2,3}	643	1,445,935	175,919	15,743	2,321,372
Mohave	56	168,610	8,150	728	177,488
Navajo	32	70,239	6,502	433	77,174
Pima	124	603,699	30,970	3,930	638,599
Pinal	32	60,249	5,106	4,237	69,592
Santa Cruz ²	11	19,540	56	0	19,596
Yavapai	49	104,430	5,215	1,989	111,634
Yuma	22	63,429	6,049	2,952	72,430
Total ⁴	1,125	2,747,425	257,025	32,227	3,720,452
Percent ⁵		90.47	8.46	1.06	

¹ Apache County had not submitted an annual report to ADEQ at the time of this report.

² La Paz, Maricopa and Santa Cruz counties did not identify the number of tires dealers taking advantage of their waste tire transfer sites.

³ Polytek Southwest claimed to have collected 683,775 tires as the third waste tire transfer site within Maricopa County. However, Maricopa County has not reported any tires collected at the Polytek site. As ADEQ does not know what type of tires these were the individual tire type numbers do not reflect the 683,775 additional tires, while the total tires collected within Maricopa County does.

⁴ All totals will change with the addition of the tires collected by Apache County. Only the total of all tires reflects the 683,775 tires collected by Polytek Southwest.

⁵ Percentages were calculated with the exclusion of the tires collected directly by Polytek Southwest.

Table III.4. Distribution of the Waste Tire Funds (FY 2000)

County	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total	Change ¹
Apache	\$17,376.06	\$18,112.56	\$16,598.66	\$16,334.06	\$68,421.34	+ 6.32
Cochise	39,682.38	41,364.35	37,907.00	37,302.73	156,256.46	+ 2.61
Coconino	38,895.72	40,544.35	37,155.53	36,563.24	153,158.84	+ 1.44
Gila	21,156.25	22,052.97	20,209.72	19,887.56	83,306.50	-1.30
Graham	9,174.80	9,563.68	8,764.32	8,624.61	36,127.41	+ 1.35
Greenlee	3,401.40	3,545.58	3,249.23	3,197.43	13,393.64	-3.24
La Paz	8,273.14	8,623.80	7,903.00	7,777.06	32,577.00	-3.44
Maricopa	781,282.05	814,397.39	746,327.64	734,430.67	3,076,437.75	+ 4.53
Mohave	60,667.13	63,238.56	57,952.89	57,029.08	238,887.66	+ 2.94
Navajo	28,604.61	29,817.04	27,324.85	26,889.27	112,635.77	+ 1.33
Pima	210,610.33	219,537.24	201,187.66	197,980.59	829,315.82	+ 3.02
Pinal	50,155.36	52,281.24	47,911.42	47,147.68	197,495.70	+ 0.53
Santa Cruz	13,741.65	14,324.10	13,126.85	12,917.60	54,110.20	+ 3.01
Yavapai	63,745.56	66,447.47	60,893.60	59,922.91	251,009.54	+ 2.58
Yuma	43,861.41	45,720.52	41,899.06	41,231.16	172,712.15	+ 3.49
ADEQ	50,437.28	52,575.11	48,180.73	47,412.69	198,605.81	+ 3.49
Total					\$5,674,451.55	3.61%

¹ The majority of counties increased the amount of funding they received. The percent of change column represents the amount of increase or decrease from last year's fund. The total change in the fund was an increase of 3.61 percent. However, this is skewed by the large amount of funding given to Maricopa County. The average change was an increase of 1.68 percent.

Table III.5. Waste Tires Collected and Disposed by County (FY 2000)

County	Tires Remaining (6/30/99) ¹	Waste Tires Collected	Waste Tires Disposed	Tires Remaining (6/30/99)	Cost per Tire
Apache ²	842	unknown	unknown	unknown	na
Cochise ³	3,475	46,041	45,082	959	\$3.47
Coconino ³	16,878	79,051	90,405	5,774	1.69
Gila ³	4,847	46,966	39,306	7,660	2.12
Graham	2,572	30,618	22,713	10,477	1.59
Greenlee	762	6,653	5,631	1,784	2.38
La Paz ⁴	15,012	23,238	0	38,250	NA
Maricopa ³	547,469	2,321,372	2,519,746	343,647	1.22
Mohave	670,734	177,488	244,199	604,023	.98
Navajo ³	27,371	77,174	98,020	48,217	1.15
Pima ³	153,059	638,599	771,328	20,300	1.08
Pinal ³	3,129	69,592	66,444	11,650	2.97
Santa Cruz ⁵	993	19,596	18,954	1,635	2.85
Yavapai ³	6,592	111,634	109,374	10,110	2.29
Yuma ³	21,371	72,430	56,556	37,255	3.05
Total	1,475,106	3,720,452	4,087,758	1,136,368	1.39

¹ All figures given for remaining tires as of June 30, 1999 were taken from ADEQ's Annual Waste Tire Report for FY 1999.

² Apache County had not submitted an annual report to ADEQ at the time of this report.

³ The figures given for tires remaining in 1999, tires collected, tires disposed and tires remaining in 2000 are not consistent for the following counties: Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Maricopa, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Yavapa, and Yuma. Further research is required to determine which figures are inaccurate.

⁴ La Paz County did not report any disposal of waste tires. It is believed that the county is stockpiling the tires it collected during FY 2000. Therefore, a figure for cost of disposal per tire cannot be calculated at this time. The disposition of the tires needs to be verified with the county.

⁵ Santa Cruz County did not report the number of tires remaining at the end of FY 2000. The number given was determined from the other figures given. This value needs to be verified with the county, and if different from its count, further research is required.

Table III.6. County Waste Tire Contractors and Number of Tires Handled (FY 2000)

County	Polytek Southwest ¹	Southwest Tire ²	BAS Recycling ³	Mitsubishi Cement ⁴	UTK ⁵	U of A ⁶	Total Disposed
Apache ⁷	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Cochise	43,728	1,354	0	0	0	0	45,082
Coconino	90,303	0	0	0	102	0	90,405
Gila	35,965	3,341	0	0	0	0	39,306
Graham	20,400	2,313	0	0	0	0	22,713
Greenlee	4,391	1,240	0	0	0	0	5,631
La Paz ⁸	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	2,519,746	0	0	0	0	0	2,519,746
Mohave	0	0	195,360	48,839	0		244,199
Navajo ⁹	0	0	0	384	95,236	2,400	98,020
Pima	758,619	12,709	0	0	0	0	771,328
Pinal	66,139	305	0	0	0	0	66,444
Santa Cruz	18,900	54	0	0	0	0	18,954
Yavapai	109,374	0	0	0	0	0	109,374
Yuma ¹⁰	0	0	0	33,823	14,233	8,500	56,556
Total ¹¹	3,667,565	21,316	195,360	83,046	109,571	10,900	4,087,758
Percent ¹¹	89.72	0.52	4.78	2.03	2.68	0.27	

¹ Polytek Southwest, located in Queen Creek, Ariz., processes passenger and light truck tire and semi-tuck tires into crumb rubber for recycling into rubberized asphalt and molded rubber products, such as soaker hoses. Any off-road tires accepted by Polytek Southwest are forwarded to a company in Utah for shredding.

² Southwest Tire, located in Socorro, NM, processes all types of tires. Approximately 10 percent of the tires are recapped, while 90 percent of the tires are ground for use in products such as playground cushioning.

³ BAS Recycling, located in San Bernardino, Calif., processes the tires it accepts cryogenically, producing crumb rubber for rubberized asphalt, new tires and athletic fields including playgrounds and major sport stadiums.

⁴ Mitsubishi Cement, located in Ontario, Calif. accepts all three types of tires and burns them for energy that is used in the production of cement.

⁵ UTK, located in Azusa, Calif., monofills the tires at the Azusa Land Reclamation Site also in Azusa, Calif.

⁶ University of Arizona in Tucson, Ariz., which requested 2,400 from Navajo County and an estimated 8,500 tires from Yuma County, used the tires in civil engineering projects.

⁷ Apache County had not submitted an annual report to ADEQ at the time of this report.

⁸ La Paz County did not identify any tires as being transported or disposed. Therefore, it is assumed until told otherwise, that the county is storing the tires it collected during FY 2000.

⁹ Navajo county contracted with Diamond S Trucking who hauled 384 tires to CB Tyre, LLC, of Irwindale, Cali., 2,400 tires to the University of Arizona, and 95,236 tires to UTK. CB Tyre, LLC forwards its tires to the Mitsubishi

Cement.

¹⁰ Yuma estimates that 12,207 passenger and light truck tires transported by its contractor have not been accounted. The county believes that 8,500 of these were transported to U of A. The remaining 3,707 tires passenger and light truck tires could be divided into 2,872 that went to Mitsubishi Cement as fuel and 927 that went to Azusa to be monofilled. In addition, another 6,826 semi-truck tires and 2,533 off-road tires have not been accounted. Most likely, these tires, were monfilled, as U of A and Mitsubishi received only passenger and light truck tires.

¹¹ As there are uncertainties in the figures from some counties, the totals and percentages given are tentative and should be recognized as such.

Table III.7. Counties General Financial Reports

County	Waste Tire Fund	Tipping Fees and Other Revenue	Total Revenue	Operating Expenses	Operating Balance
Apache	\$68,421	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	\$0
Cochise	156,256	24,865	181,121	298,375	(117,254)
Coconino	153,159	9,888	163,047	144,499	18,548
Gila	83,307	1,230	84,537	84,712	(175)
Graham	36,127	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	0
Greenlee	13,394	301	13,695	20,693	(6,998)
La Paz	32,577	9,274	41,851	6,200	35,651
Maricopa	3,076,438	64,743	3,141,181	4,789,552	(1,648,371)
Mohave	238,888	12,308	251,196	267,602	(16,406)
Navajo	112,636	5,166	117,802	165,255	(47,453)
Pima	829,316	87,515	916,831	1,058,489	(141,658)
Pinal	197,496	0	197,496	191,844	5,652
Santa Cruz	54,110	0	54,110	37,524	16,586
Yavapai	251,010	22,076	273,086	163,644	109,442
Yuma	172,712	45,544	218,256	161,353	56,903
Total*	5,475,846				

*Note: Unknown represents counties that did not provide these data.

Table III.8. Five Year Summary of Fees Collected and the Number of Tires Sold, Collected and Disposed

Fiscal Year	Waste Tire Fees Collected	Number of New Tires Sold	Number of Waste Tires Collected	Number of Waste Tires Disposed
1996	\$4,860,914.64	4,264,925	3,415,532	3,210,929
1997	5,075,119.84	4,567,426	3,440,771	4,621,377
1998	5,125,561.09	4,650,729	3,433,903 ¹	4,740,175 ¹
1999	5,476,881.00	5,064,460	3,803,673	4,354,382
2000	5,674,451.55	5,309,534	3,720,452 ²	4,087,758 ³

¹ The 1998 figures were amended and include waste tires collected and disposed by Apache, La Paz and Santa Cruz counties, which were reported late in 1998.

² The number of tires collected in FY 2000 is tentative as it does not include Apache County. Apache County had not submitted an annual report for FY 2000 at the time of this report.

³ The number of tires disposed of in FY 2000 is tentative as it does not include Apache and La Paz counties. Apache County had not submitted an annual report and La Paz County did not identify whether any tires were disposed of during the fiscal year.

Table III.9. Waste Tire Program General Statistics

	FY 1996 - FY 2000	FY 1999 - FY 2000
Change in waste tire fund	24.5%	4.8%
Change in number of motor vehicle tires sold	16.7	3.6
Change in number of waste tires collected	+ 8.9 ¹	- 2.2 ¹
Change in number of waste tires disposed	+ 27.3 ²	-6.1 ²

¹ The percent change in the number of tires collected between FY 1996 and FY 2000 and between FY 1999 and FY 2000 are tentative as they do not include Apache County. Apache County had not submitted an annual report for FY 2000 at the time of this report. However, the number of tires unaccounted for should not change the trend of more tires collected than 1996 and less tires collected than 1999.

² The percent change in the number of tires disposed of between FY 1996 and FY 2000 and between FY 1999 and FY 2000 are tentative as they do not include Apache and La Paz counties. Apache County had not submitted an annual report and La Paz County did not identify whether any tires were disposed of during the fiscal year. However, the number of tires unaccounted for should not change the trend of more tires disposed of than 1996 and less tires disposed of than 1999.